PETERSFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

Chairman of the Council
(1969/70)

Mr. K.A. Oates

Vice Chairman

Mr. P.L. Burley

Members of the Council 1969/70

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Mr. P.L. Burley
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+ Miss E.M. Whapham

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Mr. A.J. Ray

+ Members of the Health Committee

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Chief Public Health Inspector

J.A. Sedgwick, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector

J.N. Oakley, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Clerk.

Miss J.M. Collins

PETERSFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,
Town Hall Annexe,
Petersfield.

To The Chairman and Members
of the Petersfield Urban District Council.

Sir,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1969. The most notable event in this year was the start of the construction of new sewers in the town and the enlargement and re-organisation of the sewage purification works. I hasten to add that the design, planning and supervision of this major engineering work has been carried out by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor and his staff, but I felt that something of such importance to the future public health of Petersfield deserved mention in this report.

I am grateful for the help I have had from my colleagues in the Council's service, in particular from Mr. Sedgwick Chief Public Health Inspector, from the Council and from local doctors, nurses, health visitors and many others working in the social field both professional and voluntary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL COMMENTS

Local Government Reform

The Royal Commission on Local Government's report was published in June, and was then seen to be, in effect, two reports, a member having produced a "memorandum of dissent" that was a complete, alternative report. This unprecedented happening is indicative of a fundamental difference in approach and it is well to consider this at a time when legislation to reform the system of local government is being formed and when there will be a general election before such legislation can become effective.

The majority of the Commission recommended what they termed the "unitary" system, that is units of sufficient size to be able to efficiently undertake all present local government activities. Mr. Senior could not accept this; for him there is an insuperable difficulty in that social services are best organised in a unit of population of about 200,000 whereas educational, police and other services require a much larger population to justify provision of the full range of service, and this he provided by combining several "lower tier authorities" into an upper tier authority in a universal two-tier system. Both agreed the need for "regional" or "provincial" authorities to deal with problems of planning, overspill housing and other matters affecting wide areas.

But the majority report was forced to recognise that in three conurbations a unitary authority would be too large and to recommend a two-tier "metropolitan" system as was earlier recommended for London. In the White Paper on Local Government Reform the government propose to extend this two-tier system to South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and to West Yorkshire. Under these proposals 58% of the population will have a "unitary" form of local government, 42% a "two-tier" system; it is surely remarkable that a system for which so much is claimed is only practicable for just over half the country's population.

In the writer's opinion a two-tier system of local government seems the only way of combining some semblance of local democracy with the need for truly local social services together with the larger units necessary for education and other services. It is the present intention that this is what this part of Hampshire will have, but two of the three lower tier authorities proposed will have populations very much larger than 200,000, and will need to sub-divide their areas for the most effective provision of personal social services.

Social Services and the National Health Service

Early in 1970 a Bill was published giving effect to the main proposals made by the Seebohm Committee in their report on the Personal and Allied Social Services. This is being written before a sight of this Bill which, it is understood, follows the pattern imposed on Scotland, establishing a Social Service Department to combine the functions of the existing Welfare, Children's Educational Welfare, Mental Welfare and Home Help services.

Shortly before this the second Green Paper on the National Health Service was published. Like its predecessor it envisages a unified service administered by an Area Health Board, responsible for an area co-terminous with the new local government areas and having one third of its members nominated severally by the Local Authority, the medical and allied professions and by the Minister, who also appoints the Chairman. All local authority health services not transferred to the new Social Service Department are taken over by the Area Health Board and the post of Medical Officer of Health will be abolished; in its place there will be the "community physician".

The union of the three separate parts of the National Health Service into one body is long overdue and to be welcomed. Those who have working knowledge of local and central government at this time regret that the majority of doctors refused to accept the local authority as the administering body for the Area Health Service. As a result it seems inevitable that they will have placed these services in the future even more firmly under the Whitehall yoke. It is to be hoped that it does not take another 20 years before the health service reverts to local authorities - who were already providing the greater part of it before 1948.

Finance does present a problem but unless the government is prepared to give a much greater degree of financial autonomy to the new local authorities than is enjoyed at present it seems pointless to expect any reformation to lead to an upsurge of interest, energy and enthusiasm in local government.

This is but comment. What is hard fact is that it seems unlikely that Urban Districts have more than a strictly limited future. This is showing itself in a more rapid movement of staff from Urban districts and a reluctance for staff to apply for appointments with these authorities. If the local government reforms are unduly protracted it may be extremely difficult to maintain professional and technical services. It is hoped that this problem, already manifest, is appreciated both in Whitehall and by the ratepayers.

Petersfield Urban District

The Urban District of Petersfield is an "island" within the rural district of the same name, and comprises the small attractive country town together with a surrounding area of agricultural land. Petersfield is traversed by the main London to Portsmouth road and railway, and both are crossed by an important east/west road link, the A.272 Midhurst to Winchester road. The town has several small manufacturing firms, the largest being the I.T.S. rubber works. It is also an important centre of retail trade, and possesses an abattoir which supplies a wide area.

Area in acres	2,771
Estimated population	8,580
Number of heraditaments (March 31st 1970)	3,916
Rateable value (March 31st 1970)	£439,611
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,693

General rate 1969/70 County rate 8s. 11d. U.D.C. 4s. 6d. Total - 13s. 5d.

STAFF and ORGANISATION

There were no staff changes in the department in 1969. It is appropriate to comment in this report on the resignation of Miss J.M. Collins which will take effect from May 23rd, 1970, shortly before her marriage. "Judi" joined the Council's staff on leaving school in 1964 and at first doubled as switchboard operator and clerk to the department. With the building of new offices she also became clerk to the Area Nursing Officer and a "stand-in" in the afternoons for the Home Help Office and the Information Centre on the days when this was not staffed. This involved a whole new range of duties in the operation of the nursing service as well as much more contact with the public and with the eighty odd health visitors and district nurses controlled by the Area Nursing Officer. She has been outstandingly successful in an exacting post and this is a tribute both to her happy disposition and pleasant manner as well as to her ability and conscientiousness.

We wish her every happiness in her new life.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The South Hampshire Study

The district is outside the geographical area involved in the South Hampshire Study, but many of the subjects being considered by the group of planners for that area are relevant to Petersfield and its future. A brief comment was made in the 1968 report on the recommendations for refuse disposal; during 1969 further reports were published, from which an increase in population of some 287,000 people is expected by 1991, 148,000 new homes will need to be built, there will be 122,000 new jobs and the number of cars will have almost trebled. Much of this will affect conditions in Petersfield, but happily problems of refuse and sewage disposal, which are acute in the study area, will not concern Petersfield for many years.

Sewage Disposal

Work commenced on the new sewerage scheme for the town in October. The scheme comprises two parts - the laying of new sewers to areas not previously sewered such as Stroud and Broadway's Caravan Site, and the replacement of certain old sewers now inadequate to cope with the increased flow resulting from developments, and the major enlargement of the sewage purification works. Work began with the laying of sewers and in the favourable weather good progress was made but towards the end of the year heavy rain made conditions more difficult.

Refuse Disposal

There was no change in the method used, disposal being to the Buriton tip operated by Petersfield Rural District Council.

Water Supply

At the end of the year the Wey Valley Water Co. joined with the Mid Wessex to become the Mid Southern. The supply was at all times satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

Swimming Pool

The warm sunny and dry summer meant that the swimming pool was heavily used and the purification system at times was under heavy pressure. Despite this regular bacteriological tests were satisfactory, as were those taken from an institutional pool in the town.

Housing

Petersfield Urban District 1969/70

Housing units at 31/3/69	507
Completed in 69/70	28
Housing units at 31/3/70	535
Private domestic buildings completed 1969	81

Food Hygiene

The Grange Abattoir serves a wide area and there was yet again an increase in the throughput. There were some minor improvements in buildings and equipment during 1969, and the Director of the Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory, Dr. Payne and the bacteriologist Dr. Goodwin inspected the hygiene of the abattoir. This was with the object of doing some experimental work to try to ascertain what degree of contamination might follow from the emergency slaughter of casualties.

With the assistance of the Health Inspectors tests were undertaken in January and no infection with organisms harmful to man was found.

Weekly drain swabs are sent for bacteriological examinations, and during 1969 the following isolations were made.

August	Salmonella Bredeney
September	Salmonella bovis morbificans
October	Salmonella 4, 12:d
November	Salmonella tournai

The latter is a rare form, first isolated in Belguim in 1961. The first isolation in this country was in a human being in Epping in July 1969. Subsequently it was isolated from calves on a farm in Sussex, and cows from this farm have been sold at both Guildford and Chichester markets.

Animals slaughtered at The Grange have been bought at both markets and Salmonella tournai was isolated from a drain swab placed in the abattoir from October 24th to November 4th.

On November 7th a woman living in Southsea was found to be infected with Samonella tournai but it proved that she dealt with many butchers and she could not recall from whom she had bought meat shortly before becoming ill. The Petersfield Wholesale Meat Company supply a number of butchers in Portsmouth and Southsea. There were no other isolations of this particular species anywhere else in England and Wales at this period but it was not possible to prove the chain of infection beyond doubt. No other cases are known to have occured, and this may be taken as a probable example of the usual chain of infection but with minimal human illness.

It reiterates the point made in earlier reports that this unpleasant and in a few cases dangerous illness should be controlled at source - on the farm.

No known human infection followed any of the other isolations.

The inspection of meat is by far the biggest task of the Council's Health Inspectors and some idea of the work involved can be obtained from the Chief Public Health Inspector's report which follows. However the inspection of food shops and catering establishments is also an important part of food hygiene work; during the year several complaints were investigated and inspections were undertaken. There were no serious offences and matters requiring attention were dealt with by informal action.

In the fields of hygiene and disease control we are greatly helped by the Portsmouth Public Health laboratory both in examining specimens and in advising on means of investigation and control. We thank them for their help. There is also a close and helpful relation with the Weights and Measures Department of Hampshire County Council regarding foodstuffs which are unfit or of inferior quality and we thank Mr. Preston and his staff for their assistance.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Care of the Elderly

A report on this subject was submitted to the Public Health Committee in September which identified various fields in which there was room for improvement.

As regards Housing the present provision of special housing for the elderly is insufficient; a new residential home for the elderly frail is to be built in Petersfield by the County Council within the next two years, though a site has yet to be obtained for this, and the Rural District Council are interested in participating in any special housing scheme within the Urban District for the benefit of the rural parishes adjacent to Petersfield. The need for day accommodation for old people to combat loneliness and inadequate feeding and to provide for a better "Meals on Wheels" service was also noted. These different things are all inter-related and in November a visit was arranged to Gosport to see Northcott House, a scheme providing housing in flats, a residential home and day centre and a small geriatric hospital unit. This was attended by councillors and officers from both Urban and Rural districts, and we were given a thorough insight into the scheme and also most hospitably entertained through the kindness of Mr. Addendorf and others concerned.

The two councils are now exploring the possibility of combining in a joint housing scheme in Petersfield for old people. As yet the County Council's plans are uncertain until a site has been found, but the need for a daytime centre, facilities for meals on wheels and laundry provision are appreciated.

A voluntary group founded a Lunch Club, which is supported financially by the County and Urban District Councils. This commenced operations in January 1970 but because of limited working facilities can only take 24 members on two days a week; the members pay 2s. 0d. for their meal and entertainment.

Medical and ancillary services to the elderly can be improved by closer integration of medical practitioners, health visitors and nurses. During the year plans for a Health Centre to be built adjacent to the Petersfield Hospital were under discussion and have made progress. When this is built it is probable that there will be more out patient consultant facilities available in Petersfield.

Two ways of identifying the "at risk" patient before there is a crisis, have been evolved. The first is the organisation of a period of almost "do it yourself" screening tests, when the public attend a special centre for tests of vision, urine, blood etc. It is doubtful if this is worthwhile even in a large city; in a town the size of Petersfield it is not worthwhile.

The other is to compile a list of patients over a certain age for each practice and to arrange for those who have not been seen by a doctor for a given period, for example, one year, to be visited by a health visitor. Experience shows that in this way a number of ailments can be detected at a stage before medical advice is usually sought and much can be done to alleviate or ameliorate the condition.

This sounds a simple matter but in fact is far from this. Discussions were held with Dr. Bacon, Deputy County Medical Officer and at his suggestion Prof. Acheson, Dean of Southampton Medical School, was approached. Dr. Forbes, his assistant, has had practical experience in this and was able to give much helpful advice, from which it was apparent that it would be impracticable to consider a scheme of this sort in advance of the Health Centre.

Hospitals

There was no change in the hospital services. Petersfield General Hospital and Heathside Geriatric Hospital are both in the Portsmouth Group; medical attendance at both is provided by local general practitioners. Certain consultant outpatient sessions are held in Petersfield. Major hospital facilities are available in Portsmouth, and there is a small maternity home at Greatham.

General Practice

Five doctors practice from a group surgery, a sixth has seperate premises. The town is served by two District Nurse/Midwives and one Health Visitor. None are "attached" to local practices.

Maternity and Child Health

Practitioners run their own ante-natal clinics; weekly child health clinics and relaxation classes are held at the County Council Health Clinic, Love Lane, which also houses the local school dental service and other clinics such as speech therapy, eye clinics and others as necessary.

Petersfield Child Health Clinic 1969

Number attending born in:-

1969	1968	1964-67	Total Children	Total Attendances
132	147	122	401	2,666

As the figures indicate this is a busy clinic; it has a splendid group of voluntary helpers without whose help it would be impossible for the doctor and health visitor to cope with the numbers. We are grateful for their help.

Mental Health

Petersfield comes under the Fareham Office; Mrs. Owen is the Mental Social Worker primarily concerned with Petersfield.

Home Help

The organiser for the area including Petersfield has her office in the Town Hall Annexe. Mrs. Weeks resigned from this post early in 1970, Mrs. St. Claire Johnson being appointed in her place

Home Help Service
Petersfield U.D. & R.D.

		1968	1969
Applications received and investigated		129	173
Assisted		68	59
Advance bookings		5	15
Weekly case load		88	91
On the register at 31.12.69.	Home Helps	31	24
	Good Neighbours	6	5
Types of case assisted	Aged	133	134
	Chronic	11	13
	Mental illness	2	-
	Emergency illness	2	10
	Post Hospital	6	7
	Child Care	1	-
	Maternity	10	10
	Total cases for 1969	179	165

Welfare Department

The local office of the Welfare Department in Petersfield was staffed from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. Mondays to Fridays; Miss Shott continued to be the area Social Worker most concerned with Petersfield.

Co-ordination

The co-ordinating committee for social caseworkers held five meetings during 1969. By kind permission of the Council these meetings take place in the Council Chamber.

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

It is still true today that the vast majority of people needing help in our complicated society receive the support and assistance they need from family, friends or some voluntary organisation, and that for most cases adequate help is forthcoming from such sources. It is usually only the more difficult cases which cannot be helped in this way and so usually come to the professional social worker. A striking example of initiative in this field came with the decision to raise funds for the provision of a minibus in the town to be used specifically for the old and infirm; within six months the target of £1,000 had been acheived and the bus was delivered and has been used extensively.

"Meals on Wheals" continued to operate on two days a week; at the end of the year Mrs. Home resigned as organiser, a post she had filled since the inception of the re-organised service some three years previously. Our grateful thanks are extended to her and her co-workers, and our good wishes to Mrs. Steel who has taken over from her in 1970.

During 1969/70, 1919 meals were delivered; during term time these are provided from the Secondary School Kitchen, and from Fairley Court Cafe during the holidays. We are grateful to the staff of both institutions for their co-operation.

The Petersfield and District Old People's Welfare Committee is composed mainly of representatives of clubs for elderly people in both Urban and Rural districts, and among their various activities they organise a widely used amenities depot at which clubs may purchase certain items at substantial discounts. This year the committee acted as host to just over one hundred delegates attending the Hampshire Old People's Welfare Committees' Conference, staged at the Community Centre.

Mention should be made of the British Red Cross Society who are agents for the Hampshire Councy Council in regard to the provision of home nursing equipment and the organisation of chiropody clinics, and they also organise clubs for the elderly and the handicapped as well as performing many other services. The Hampshire Council of Social Service is another voluntary body concerned with a wide range of activities, but in personal services concerned particularly with the welfare of the elderly.

VITAL STATISTICS

Many of the statistics recorded below and the rates derived from them are from too small numbers of observations to be significant, and therefore comparison with the national figures may not be valid.

BIRTHS PETERSFIELD U.D.

YEAR		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION		8350	8500	8510	8610	8580
LIVE BIRTHS (legitimate)	Male	72	62	60	63	65
	Female	50	60	59	65	53
	TOTAL	122	122	119	128	118
LIVE BIRTHS (illegitimate)	Male	3	4	6	3	5
	Female	5	5	4	2	3
	TOTAL	8	9	10	5	8
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		130	131	129	133	126
BIRTH RATES	CRUDE RATE	15.5	15.4	14.7	15.4	14.7
Live Births/1000	CORRECTED RATE	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.8	16.0
Population	ENGLAND & WALES	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS		6.1%	6.9%	7.6%	3.7%	6.0%
PER CENT TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		-	-	-	-	8.0%
STILL BIRTHS	LEGITIMATE	3	0	1	2	4
	Illegitimate	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4	0	1	2	4
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS (live & still)	PETERSFIELD U.D.	30.7	-	7.6	14.8	31.0
	ENGLAND & WALES	-	-	-	-	13.0
TOTAL Live and Still Births		134	131	130	135	130

The total number of births recorded shows little change over the past five years, and the birth rate (corrected for age differences) is similar to the national rate.

Four stillbirths occurred in 1969; with the small number of births this was sufficient to put the rate at 31 compared with the national rate of 13.

INFANT DEATHS

Infant Mortality Petersfield U.D.

Deaths under 1 year of age

Category	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Legitimate	2	0	2	2	1
Illegitimate	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	1	2	2	1
Rate - Petersfield U.D.	15	7	15	15	8
Eng. & Wales	19	19	18	18	18

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Petersfield U.D.

Deaths under 4 weeks of age

Category	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Legitimate	1	0	2	1	0
Illegitimate	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	2	1	0
Rate - Petersfield U.D.	7.6	7.6	15.4	7.5	-
Eng. & Wales	-	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.0

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and still births)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Petersfield U.D.	37.3	7.6	23.0	22.2	31
England & Wales	-	26.3	25.4	25.0	23

No deaths from childbirth or abortion accurred in 1969 in the Urban district. It will be seen that there is great fluctuation in the various rates for the district, but the numbers involved are too small for any valid conclusions to be drawn.

DEATHS

Deaths and Death Rates Petersfield Urban District

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
ESTIMATED POPULATION	8350	8500	8510	8610	8580
TOTAL DEATHS	102	128	128	121	130
CRUDE DEATH RATE PETERSFIELD U.D.	12.2	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.2
Corrected Death Rate Petersfield U.D.	8.9	10.3	11.2	12.3	12.8
Death Rate, Endland & Wales	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9

Total deaths were slightly higher than in previous years, but the crude death rate has been unchanged for the last four years. The corrected rate shows a slight increase, and is above the national rate. It has been rising slightly for the last five years, but this is not considered to be significant.

Age Distribution of Deaths

Of 130 deaths recorded, 68 were in persons aged 75 or over; this is just over 50%. 101 deaths out of 130 were in persons aged 65 or over. There was one death under one year and none between 1 and 34 years.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH PETERSFIELD U.D.

	Male		Female		Total		% of all deaths	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
All Malignant growths	13	15	8	13	21	28	17%	21%
Vascular lesions of the brain	13	8	13	15	26	23	21%	18%
Ischaemic heart disease	16	22	14	12	30	34	25%	26%
Total	42	45	35	40	77	85	63%	65%

These show no important difference from previous years and are similar to the national experience.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Petersfield Urban District 1969.

DISEASE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, - Stomach	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm, - Intestine	1	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm, - Lung, Bronchus	4	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, - Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm,- Uterus	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, - Prostate	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	4	8
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Other Diseased of Blood, etc.	-	1	1
Meningitis	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, ect.	-	4	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	12	34
Other forms of Heart Disease	1	5	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	8	15	23
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	1	1
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	2	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
All Other External Causes	-	1	1
TOTALS	61	69	130

INFECTIOUS and NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifications received for Petersfield Urban District 1969.

Disease	Cases
Measles	37
Food Poisoning	3
Infective Jaundice	2
Whooping Cough	1

FOOD POISONING

Two of the cases were sisters, infected with Salmonella typhimurium almost certainly contracted in France where they had been on holiday. Two others in the same party were also infected, but resided in another district. The third case was Salmonella heidelberg in an adult. In this case the history went back over three months and a variety of areas and no possible source could be found.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Towards the end of the summer a case of this disease occurred in a person not a resident of this district but employed in a catering establishment in the town. On investigation two other employees complained of symptoms suggestive of this disease but neither developed it. The staff at the establishment were visited and informed about precautions and local doctors were informed. One of the cases above was in a woman who had been a customer at the establishment at the relevant time, but no other case is known with any connection. The second case recorded above was in a young man; no cause could be traced.

TUBERCULOSIS

The control of pulmonary tuberculosis over the last twenty years has been one of the most dramatic developments in the medical field, and there is a tendency to forget about tuberculosis. The diagnostic and control services developed over many years to combat tuberculosis are being run down, and in parts of Hampshire it is apparent that arrangements to continue the control services have not been adequate. This does not apply to Petersfield, but the County Medical Officer has been reviewing the position and it is well that we remember tuberculosis still exists.

Having made that statement it is something of an anti-climax (Albeit a happy one) to report that no new case of this disease was notified in the district in 1969.

MASS X-RAY

The mobile unit visited Petersfield in 1969 and 1813 persons were examined. Two minor cases of tuberculosis and two cases of lung cancer were detected.

It seems probable that visits of the mobile unit will be stopped in future.

IMMUNISATION

Immunisation records of young children in the district were taken on to the computer during 1969. This means that the information regarding immunisations carried out is no longer fully available in this office and the tables included in previous annual reports have been dropped. West Sussex County Council was a pioneer in recording this information by computer and for some years now they have had the highest protection rates in the Country. It is hoped that our own rates will show a similar improvement.

SCHOOL IMMUNISATION

During the Autumn parents of 5 and 8 year olds in local schools were circulated and a programme of school clinics arranged. The results are given below. I am grateful to school staffs, doctors and nurses for help given in arranging and staffing these clinics.

		1968	1969
Number of schools circulated		5	5
Number of forms returned		237	222
Number fully protected		52	35
Number immunised at school	Dip/Tet	90	96
	Polio	48	52
	Total Children	91	98
Number attending family doctor		79	71
Number needed primary immunisation		-	11
Refusals		-	7

IMMUNISATION and TRAVEL

By international agreement travellers arriving from countries declared infected with Smallpox, Cholera or Yellow Fever may be required to produce a valid international certificate of immunisation on the prescribed form.

Smallpox Certificate valid for 3 years, effective 8 days after successful primary vaccination, immediately upon re-vaccination.

Cholera Certificate valid for 6 months, effective from the date of the second injection. Is required only for persons travelling to or in transit through Asia. Enquiries should be made of the airline or steamship company.

Both the above immunisation procedures are done by family doctors, who may require notice in order to obtain supplies of vaccine. These certificates require authentication by the local Medical Officer of Health.

Yellow Fever Available only at certain specified centres of which Southampton and London are the nearest. Valid for 10 years. May be needed if travelling to parts of Africa or S. America.

Although not obligatory it is a sensible precaution to be immunised against Typhoid and para typhoid fevers and poliomyelitis if travelling abroad. Both these diseases are more prevalent in many countries than in Britain. The booklet "Hints for Travellers" issued by the Foreign Office (and supposedly available at travel agents) contains good advice.

In many countries Malaria occurs, most commonly in tropical countries. Visitors to a malarial country should take an anti malarial drug throughout their stay and for one month after leaving.

Finally of necessity it takes time to complete a full immunisation programme, so leave plenty of time for this - at least one month.

Urban District of Petersfield

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Petersfield.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Petersfield Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1969 on the sanitary circumstances of the area, and on the duties for which I am responsible.

As in previous years more than half of the time of the Department was occupied by meat inspection duties at the private abattoir of the Petersfield Wholesale Meat Company. There was an 18% increase in throughput compared with the previous year, but comparing the throughput with 1967, there has been an increase of 47%. Fortunately, the installation of new modern machinery and equipment has resulted in greater efficiency in slaughtering with a consequent speed-up in the rate of animals passing through the abattoir. 100% inspection was maintained, although 20% of all inspection was done outside normal working hours, and regular Saturday morning visits are still necessary.

Routine inspections under The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were made, but few contraventions were discovered, and in the main, it would appear that the provisions contained in this Act are being observed.

I am grateful to the officers and staff of the other Council's Departments for their willing help and co-operation during the year, and I would also like to pay tribute to the invaluable aid and assistance I have received from the Council's additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. J.N. Oakley.

Senior Public Health Inspector

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water undertakers for the area are the Mid Southern Water Board.
The chief source of supply is two deep boreholes at Sheet, augmented by spring water from Oakshott. The supply, filtered and chlorinated, is adequate, and, with the exception of four houses supplied from wells, every property in the area has a supply from the Company's mains.

Regular chemical and bacteriological examination of the water is carried out on behalf of the undertakers, and the Councils are supplied with copies of the relevant reports; which indicated that at all times the water was of a qualify fit for human consumption.

Swimming Baths

There are two swimming baths in the Urban Area, namely the Petersfield Swimming Bath, adjacent to the Town Hall, and the swimming bath at Churchers College. The Petersfield Swimming Bath water is tested thrice daily during the season, both for residual chlorine, and pH value. A new water filtration and chlorination plant has now been installed at the Churchers College Swimming Bath, with a resulting improvement in the general quality of the water.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Towards the end of the year work commenced on the alterations, improvement, and extensions to the Councils sewerage and sewage disposal works.

When this scheme has been completed the present unsatisfactory conditions at the Disposal Works, resulting from overloading, will have been done away with, and much needed sewers will have been provided in the Sheet area.

There are some 35 pail closets in the area, which, under contract with the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., of Botley, Southampton, are emptied twice weekly.

In addition there are 70 cesspits serving some 93 houses, which are also emptied by the same firm. Each householder is entitled to two free emptyings per year.

Public Cleansing

All the roads in the district are kept clean by the Council.

Domestic refuse is collected once per week, and a separate collection is made of trade refuse, both these services being the responsibility of the Surveyor's Department.

Refuse Tips

The Council ceased to tip refuse on the land adjoining the sewerage works at Durford Road, and that site has now been cleaned up and levelled.

The Petersfield Rural District Council have entered into an agreement with this Council whereby urban refuse is disposed of at the Rural Council's tip at Buriton.

Shops

Most of the provisions of the Shops Act 1950 are administered by the County Council. All shops, however, are regularly inspected, mainly when these premises are visited in connection with other regulations.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

This Act, which became operative during 1964 makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of shop and office workers, and the following information has been recorded.

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

	Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Offices	3	52	14
	Retail shops	3	96	18
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	0	8	2
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	0	16	16
	Fuel storage depots	0	0	0
	Totals	6	172	50

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

184

TABLE C - Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of Year

	Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE	Offices	323
	Retail shops	547
	Wholesale departments, warehouses	28
	Catering establishments open to the public	128
	Canteens	2
	Fuel storage depots	0
	Total	1028
	Total Males	395
	Total Females	633

It was not necessary to institute any proceeding during the year.

At the end of 1969 the total number of premises registered in the Urban area was 172, involving 1028 employed persons.

All the registered premises (with a very few minor exceptions which were still being followed up) have been brought up to the required standards. Employers generally have been most co-operative, readily complying with informal requests to provide additional facilities. No complaints were received from employees during the year.

Since the Act came into force work carried out at premises in response to informal action includes:-

(a) Premises renovated or repaired 19

(b) Premises cleansed and/or re-decorated 17

(c) Abatement of overcrowding 4

(d) Machinery fenced 2

(e) Provision of -

Additional water closets	15
Improved water closets	10
Additional wash basins	23
Running hot water	56
Thermometers	58
Improved space heating	12
First Aid equipment	31
Water supply	2
Soap and towels	9
Proper seating	9
Accommodation for clothing	4
Accommodation for drying clothing	6
Accommodation for meals	9
Improved lighting	7
Improved ventilation	8
Hand-rails or guard-rails	7
Abstract of Act	14

Caravan Sites

Broadways Caravan Site off The Causeway is now licensed for 175 caravans. The owner has now complied with practically all the requirements of his site licence, and in particular has provided a greatly improved water supply, abated caravan overcrowding, and installed fire fighting equipment to the satisfaction of the County Fire Authority.

There is also a site for 25 caravans at Durford Road. The site operator observes all the conditions of his site licence.

There are also several temporary sites for one or two caravans only, with limited planning permission.

Insect Infestation

No case of infestation by bed bugs was reported, although there was an increase in the number of complaints regarding other insect pests. Visits are made to infested places, advice given, and, where possible or desirable assistance given with disinfestation.

General Inspection of the Area

Total number of visits made (including food inspection)	-	1872
Number of complaints received and dealt with	-	97

Visits and Inspections

Bakehouses	5
Butchers and Fishmongers	26
Cafes	17
Caravan Sites	4
Drainage	7
Factories	31
Fried Fish Shops	6
Grocers and Confectioners	94
Greengrocers	10
Housing (Public Health and Housing Acts)	126
Hotels	6
Infectious Disease	12
Market	86
Miscellaneous	31
Meat Inspection (Grange Slaughterhouse)	1007
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises act	184
Privies and Cesspools	21
Rodent Control	142
Schools	2

Rodent Control

Complaints of infestation by rats were again relatively few in number, but survey work was carried out, mainly when visiting premises for other purposes.

Regular treatments were given at the Council's sewage Works and other small infestations in the town were also dealt with.

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Year Ended 31st December 1969

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Type of Property	
	NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	3720	41
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	130	12
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	104	12
(ii) Mice	12	NIL
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	47	4
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	13	1
(ii) Mice	3	NIL

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1)	a.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	62
	b.	Number of inspections for the purpose	126
(2)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(3)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be, in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation	37

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	29

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL

Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition or closing orders were made	NIL
(2)	Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was received	4

4. Overcrowding:-

No cases of overcrowding were found during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

Details of Milk Producers and Dealers

Number of Retail Purveyors	12
Licensed Retailers	12
Licensed Retailers of Pasteurised Milk	8
Licensed Retailers of Sterilised Milk	5
Licensed Retailers of Ultra-heat treated Milk	5

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

(i)	Number of samples of raw milk examined	None
(ii)	Number of positive samples found	None
(iii)	Action taken in respect of positive samples	None

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

(i)	Number of egg pasteurisation plants in district	None
(ii)	Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	None
(iii)	Comments on the second year's administration of these Regulations	None

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Type of Premises	No.	Premises Fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakers & Confectioners	3	3	3	3
Butchers	7	7	6	6
Cafes & Restaurants	8	8	8	8
Canteens	2	2	2	2
Dairies	1	1	-	-
Fishmonger	1	1	1	1
Fish Restaurants	2	2	2	2
Green Grocer	5	5	5	4
Grocer	18	18	3	3
Public Houses	18	18	7	7
Sweet Shops	5	5	5	-
Ice Cream - (Registered premises)	26	26	-	-

Food Premises

All food premises, cafes and shops in the area are inspected regularly, and advice and instruction given to food handlers, particularly with regard to hygienic practices and personal cleanliness. For this purpose 164 visits were made.

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

1. Meat (Wholesaler)

Beef	- 392 lbs.
Ox Kidney	- 59 lbs.
Suet	- 72 lbs.
Veal	- 42 lbs.
Pork	- 539 lbs.

2. Meat (Retailer)

Beef	- 366 lbs.
Bacon	- 16 lbs.
Ham	- 14 lbs.

3. Poultry

Chickens - 104 lbs.

4. Cooked Meat and Meat Products

Cooked Ham - 71 lbs.

5. Canned Meats

Canned Beef	- 16 lbs.
Jellied Veal	- 4 lbs.
Irish Stew	- 2 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	- 5 lbs.
Ox Tongue	- 6 lbs.
Stewed Steak	- 3 lbs.

6. Other Canned Foods

8 Tins Apples
4 Tins Apricots
1 Tin Cherries
3 Tins Fruit Cocktail
7 Tins Fruit Salad
14 Tins Grapefruit
4 Tins Loganberries
3 Tins Oranges
52 Tins Peaches
18 Tins Pears
1 Tin Carrots
1 Tin Mixed Vegetables
5 Tins Peas
24 Tins Tomatoes
3 Tins Sweet Corn
4 Tins Saurkraut
12 Tins Soup
1 Tin Beef Curry
1 Tin Steak and Vegetable
1 Tin Pilchards

Other Canned Foods (Contd.)

9 Tins Pineapples	2 Tins Prawns
1 Tin Plums	5 Tins Salmon
11 Tins Orange Juice	3 Tins Cream
10 Tins Grapefruit Juice	2 Tins Milk
3 Tins Pineapple Juice	3 Tins Pie Filling
5 Tins Beans	17 Tins Rice Pudding

7. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

10 lbs. Grapes

8. Other Foods

28 lbs. Cheese
60 lbs. Marmalade
80 lbs. Jam

ADULTERATIONS

The law relating to the composition of Food and Drugs is administered by the Hampshire County, and I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Food and Drugs Act for the following information on samples taken in the District during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year ended 31st December, 1969, 67 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Petersfield Urban District Council.

Milk Samples

20 smaples of milk including six of "Channel Islands" were taken. All were found to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples

47 samples of articles other than milk were obtained and two of these were subjects of adverse reports.

The adverse reports were in respect of:-

(1) A sample of ice cream which conformed to the appropriate standard but which was packed in a container bearing an illustration of smooth strawberry ice cream together with a dish of whole strawberries. In fact, the product contained only fruit pulp. This was felt to be an exaggerated claim and the matter was taken up with the manufacturer.

(2) A sample of walnut cake which was sold with a label implying the presence of butter and walnuts. Analysis indicated that the filling contained butter cream and chopped walnuts but the cake itself was virtually devoid of butter fat. Reference to butter with this type of product is normally taken as an indication that it is made with butter. Consequently the matter has been taken up with the manufacturers concerned.

General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters.

MEAT INSPECTION

Following the pattern of previous years the Petersfield Wholesale Meat Company have continued to expand their business which is based on The Grange Abattoir. The installation of a modern line dressing system of slaughter with up to date modern equipment has made this possible and has materially speeded up the rate of throughput. In addition to killing for their own use, an increasing number of animals are slaughtered privately for other butchers over a wide area. Facilities are also available for the emergency slaughter of injured or otherwise unfit animals. Generally speaking, the quality of animals passing through the abattoir is high, the number of whole carcasses found to be unfit for human consumption being negligible.

All carcasses and offal are properly inspected, and, in order to meet the requirements of the trade 20% of the inspection is carried on outside normal working hours. Slaughtering during the week-ends was confined to seven Saturdays, one Sunday and Good Friday.

Cysticercus Bovis

57 cases of this disease were discovered during the year, the majority being single cysts only, although one generalised infestation was found, necessitating total condemnation.

Cysticercus Bovis (of which cattle are the intermediate host) is the cystic stage of the human tapeworm, and is transmissible to man through the ingestion of raw or undercooked beef containing a viable cyst.

Where localised infection by live cysts is discovered, the carcass is subjected to a period of refrigeration (which effectively kills all live cysts) before being released for human consumption.

Salmonella Infection

Swabs from the Abattoir drains are sent weekly to the Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory for examination for the existence of salmonella and during the year four positive samples were discovered.

In addition, during the period 12th November to 11th December random samples were taken from carcasses on the dressing line to try and ascertain to what extent salmonella was present in the carcass meat. In all swabs were taken from 63 bovines, 77 calves and 51 pigs, but it was not possible to isolate any salmonella.

MEAT INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS

Details of Inspection	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed and Inspected	8,320	2,163	1,379	13,738	42,212
All diseases except tuberculosis & cysticerci					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned	7	8	51	22	183
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ were condemned	2,742	1,319	16	1,653	7,896
(iii) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	33.04	61.35	5.00	12.18	19.14
Tuberculosis only					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ were condemned	-	-	-	-	37
(iii) Percentage of number inspected infected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.09
Cysticerci					
(i) Carcasses of which some part or organ were condemned	46	11	-	-	-
(ii) Carcass submitted for treatment by refrigeration	32	7	-	-	-
(iii) Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

DISEASES IN FOOD ANIMALS - CATTLE - Year ending 31st December, 1969

DISEASES	Whole Carcasses All Offal		Hind Quarters		Fore Quarters		Livers		Kidneys		Lungs		Heads and Tongues		Hearts		Spleens and Skirts		Udders	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses			5	386	3	148	435	5814	2	13	56	693	9	309						
Actinomycosis													17	616						
Arthritis			1	14																
Bruising			7	238	12	655														
Carcinoma	2	815																		
Cirrhosis							1926	25330												
Contamination							8	106												
Cysticercus Bovis (57)	1	349											27	937	29	123	9	19		
Emaciation	1	376																		
Fascioliasis							1021	12995												
Fever-Acute	3	1040																	52	1381
Mastitis							4	53			2	24								
Melanosis									13	148										
Multiple Tumours																				
Nephritis																				
Oedema	1	212	2	59	1	76	72	986			2	27								
Parasitic Cysts															19	85				
Pericarditis																				
Peritonitis	1	380	2	39							78	925								
Pleurisy	2	881									42	292								
Pneumonia	2	720																		
Pyaemia																				
Septicaemia	3	1244					268	4481												
Telangiectasis																				
Tuberculosis																				
Uraemia																				
Total	16	6017	17	736	16	879	3734	49765	15	161	180	1961	53	1862	48	208	9	19	52	1381

DISEASES IN FOOD ANIMALS - Year Ending 31st December 1969

DISEASES	CALVES				SHEEP							
	Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Lungs		Livers	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscessed			4	15			2	13	1	2		
Arthritis							2	9				
Blood splashing							8	57				
Bruising			2	16			6	52				
Contamination											41	95
Emaciation	1	96			9	364						
Fascioliasis											340	699
Fever-Acute	6	237										
Immaturity	10	229										
Moribund	2	58			3	114						
Oedema					4	108	1	3				
Parasitic Affection									5	10	1136	2252
Peritonitis	1	118			1	27						
Pleurisy			2	26	1	34	3	55	1	2		
Pneumonia	1	60	7	30			2	12	105	213		
Pyaemia	28	1122			1	25						
Pyaemic Arthritis					2	48						
Septicaemia					1	29						
Uraemia	1	32										
Salmonellosis	1	66										
Melanosis			1	14								
Total	51	2018	16	101	22	749	24	201	112	227	1517	3046

DISEASES IN FOOD ANIMALS - Year Ending 31st December, 1969

PIGS

DISEASES	Carcasses		Part Carcasses Including Heads		Plucks		Lungs		Livers		Hearts	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscessed	14	367	377	2941								
Arthritis			89	377								
Bruising			82	862								
Cirrhosis									122	376		
Coryne Bacterium			214	2315								
Emaciation	8	94										
Enteritis	4	333										
Erysipelas	5	970										
Fever-Acute	2	310										
Moribund	4	529										
Nephritis			10	18								
Oedema	2	215	5	43								
Parasitic Affection									1883	4010		
Pericarditis					259	1597					395	21
Peritonitis	6	466	24	56								
Pleurisy	5	607	55	366	710	4206						
Pneumonia							3671	7583				
Pyaemia	94	9596										
PyaemicArthritis	28	2247										
Septicaemia	1	79										
Tuberculosis	1	98	37	423								
Uraemia	2	335										
Lymphatic Leukaemia	3	341										
Actinobacillosis	5	85										
Total	184	16672	893	7401	969	5803	3671	7583	2005	4386	395	21

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections in connection with health -

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is inforced by the Local Authority	41	25	1	
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1	1	-	-
Totals	44	28	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found -

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	6	-	-	-

Mr. R.S. Moffett is H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Portsmouth District which includes Petersfield Urban District. His address is Princes House, Kings Terrace, Southsea - Tel: Portsmouth 24097.

METEOROLOGY

A rain gauge was installed at the rear of the Town Hall in January 1960 by the West Sussex River Board, and the following information has been compiled from records kept by the Surveyor's Department:-

Rainfall 1969

Month	Rainfall		Average Annual rainfall since 1960		Days with 0.2 m.m or more (0.01")	Days with 1.0 m.m. or more (0.04")
	m.m's	Inches	m.m's	Inches		
January	144.9	5.73	93.2	3.69	19	16
February	39.1	1.54	62.0	2.45	14	10
March	82.3	3.25	63.6	2.52	12	12
April	24.3	0.96	72.5	2.87	6	4
May	86.8	3.43	74.6	2.95	19	17
June	34.1	1.35	55.8	2.21	6	4
July	58.0	2.29	58.2	2.30	5	5
August	62.8	2.48	75.4	2.98	11	9
September	58.6	2.32	99.3	3.93	7	6
October	1.4	0.06	102.9	4.07	3	-
November	159.7	6.31	105.5	4.18	19	14
December	93.0	3.68	97.1	3.84	17	13
Total	845.0	33.40	960.1	37.99	138	110

Longest period without measurable rain -

19 days from 29th September to 17th October

Highest daily rainfall -

47.8 m.m's (1.89") on 18th September